

DUFFIELD is against Bashford. This is a good sign.

MOTTO FOR POSTON.—"He that can keep his temper is better than he that can keep a carriage."

By the proceedings of the Mohave mass convention given in another column it will be seen that Bashford was warmly endorsed.

COLONEL MURRAY, formerly of the army of the Potomac, and now a correspondent of the New York press, is here with Colonel Sawyer.

JUDOR G. M. HOLLADAY arrived in Prescott, from California, on the 9th inst., after an absence of some six months in San Francisco.

The Republican nomination for this county will be found in another column. The ticket is a very good one, embracing a number of our prominent men.

HON. W. H. HARDY made a flying trip here last week, and has returned to the river. He says Poston will get no votes in Mohave and Pinal counties.

CAPTAIN KRAUSE has gone to Tucson to see about having more troops placed in this part of the Territory. An important mission, and we wish him all success.

The Osborn Hotel has been re-opened. The building has been refitted, and now the proprietor proposes to feed and lodge a limited number of people in a good style.

J. B. PEDERICK, tailor and barber, is still continuing his business in the old postoffice building, and will be glad to see his friends at all times with orders for him.

HON. O. D. GARR sends us an interesting letter from Pinal County, which we shall print in our next issue. He says the people of that county are bitterly opposed to Poston and his course.

McCULEY, or "Shorty," the well known driver, brought Colonel Sawyer and party through in style. At Williams the Colonel made him present of a fine whip. "Shorty" is a general favorite.

WHAT NOW?—A correspondent informs us, that when in La Paz, Col. Poston said the MINER must support him or he would commence suit against for some of its acts. The MINER does not support him, and is ready to meet any suit he may bring.

LOUIS LANDBERGER (pioneer cheap John) has just arrived from La Paz with an assorted stock of goods, which he will sell cheap for cash. he says. Go and see him, opposite the Osborn Hotel, Granite street, and if anything is wanted buy while he is selling off.

GOVERNOR GOODWIN.—This gentleman may have disappointed some of his friends in not writing them more frequently, and in other respects, but that he has a first rate position in Congress is no doubt. A late letter from a prominent official in Washington, says: "Goodwin has taken a fine position here, and has as many friends as anybody in the House."

MR. JAMES GRANT left for San Bernardino on Monday, with the mail, having received a temporary contract from the postmaster here, under the new regulation of the postoffice department directing postmasters to put on service whenever it not performed by the regular contractor. Mr. Winkler arrived yesterday and left for Mohave today, so that Mr. Grant's trip was hardly necessary.

Most of the Arizona volunteers of companies, and E. stationed at Camp Lincoln, have been sent off, mustered out and gone to their homes in the lower country. The time of Lieut. Hutton's men will expire in about a month. The Governor and Captain Krause have united in urging that boys be sent to the Verde at once to protect the miners, and also that a camp be constantly maintained in Skull Valley. We hope Colonel Lovell, Colonel Wallace, whoever is in chief command, will listen to this request.

A FALSE IMPRESSION.—There is an impression in La Paz, on which the friends of Poston are trying to make capital, that Gov. Goodwin had the all route from San Bernardino here changed on La Paz to Hardyville. The fact is that no change has been made. If the La Paz people will make inquiry at the Post Office department they will find that no route has ever been let but the one via Hardyville, and that the mail was carried on La Paz during last year, without the authority of the Post Office department.

ARRIVAL.—Col. E. D. Baker (son of the eminent Senator from Oregon) with his wife, Colonel N. C. Sawyer, paymaster, and Mr. Herbert Meyers, arrived here recently from California. Colonel Gould, paymaster, who has been through the southern country, is also here. Colonel Baker will reside here as quartermaster of the district north of the Gila. Major Clark, formerly a quartermaster, who came here with Colonel Anderson in 1894, has returned as a private citizen, and will reside at Date Creek, with some friends who accompanied him from the East. Mr. Keeter, of San Francisco interested in mining operations is here.

PAB-UTE COUNTY.—It is claimed that by an act of Nevada, approved March 1, 1896, authorizing extension of Nye county, that State has already accepted Pab-Ute county, and that it is no longer a part of Arizona. As we understand the act of Congress, which was not approved until May 5, 1896, two months later, any prior action of the State, and especially one not exactly defining the limit of land set off by Congress, is not sufficient. The act of Congress has this clause: "Provided, that the Territory mentioned in this section, (referring to Pab-Ute and that part of Mohave west of the Colorado), shall not become a part of the State of Nevada until said State shall, through its Legislature, consent thereto." This seems to demand specific action on the part of Nevada subsequent to the action of Congress, and as the Nevada Legislature does not meet again until January, 1897, it is apparent that the Territory west of the Colorado cannot be taken from us until then, if at all.

For Delegate to Congress,

COLES BASHFORD.

We are authorized to announce

HON. CHARLES D. POSTON

as a candidate for Delegate to Congress at the next election.

OFFICIAL.

PROCLAMATION BY RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, DESIGNATING THE OFFICES TO BE FILLED AT THE GENERAL ELECTION, TO BE HELD ON THE FIRST WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1896.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. WHEREAS, under chapter XXIV of the Code of said Territory, it is provided that there shall be held throughout the Territory, on the first Wednesday in September of each year, an election for members of the Legislative Assembly, and such officers as may be required by law to be chosen at such election, to be called the general election; and

WHEREAS, it is further provided that it shall be the duty of the Governor, at least thirty days before any general election, to issue his proclamation, designating the offices to be filled at such election;

NOW, THEREFORE, in pursuance of the duty enjoined upon me, I hereby designate the following offices to be filled at the general election to be held throughout the Territory, on Wednesday, the fifth day of September, A. D. 1896, viz:

A delegate to the Fortieth Congress of the United States.

Nine members of the Territorial Council, and eighteen members of the Territorial House of Representatives, apportioned as follows, viz: The county of Pima, three members of the Council, and eight members of the House. The county of Yuma, one member of the Council, and three members of the House. The county of Mohave, one member of the Council, and one member of the House. The county of Pinal, one member of the Council, and one member of the House. The county of Yavapai, three members of the Council, and five members of the House.

Also three Superintendents in each of said counties.

And in each election precinct, in each of said counties, one, and not more than two, constables, and two justices of the peace; and in each such precinct containing a population of more than eight hundred persons, to be ascertained by the Probate Court, one additional justice of the peace.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Territory, at Prescott, this twenty-fifth day of July, A. D. 1896, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, GOVERNOR.

HENRY W. FLECHT, Assistant Secretary of the Territory.

ELECTION ANNOUNCEMENTS.

UNION & PUEBLO TICKET.

For the Council, HERBERT BOWERS, JOHN HOWARD, GEORGE LOUNT.

For the House of Representatives, R. E. ELIOTT, PRIMITIVO CERVANTES, A. L. MOULDER, W. A. BROOKS, E. G. BLODGETT.

For County Superintendents, F. F. BOWERS, GEORGE W. CURTIS, JAMES GRANT.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For the Council, DANIEL S. LOUNT, JOHN W. SIMMONS, LOUIS A. STEVENS.

For the House of Representatives, JOHN B. SLACK, DANIEL ELLIS, HANNIBAL SPYERT, WILLIAM S. LITTLE, U. C. BARNETT.

For Superintendents, E. J. COOK, A. H. PEEPLES, JOHN G. CAMPBELL.

Election September 5th, 1896.

To the voters of Yavapai County. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Legislative Council, at the coming September election.

JOHN HOWARD, July 24th, 1896.

At the request of a number of voters I announce myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Justice of the Peace for Prescott township, at the ensuing election.

A. G. DUNN, July 24th, 1896.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Election Precincts.

The Board of Supervisors of Yavapai county have fixed the following precincts for the September election, 1896, and appointed the following named officers of the same.

Prescott and vicinity, including Farrington's Ranch, Lower Lytle Creek, and Williams Valley.—A. G. Dunn, Inspector; W. H. Garvin and J. P. Hargrave, Judges. Election at Capitol building, Prescott.

Skull Valley.—Joseph Elise, Inspector; Wm. Sullivan and —, Judges. Election at Elise's house.

Lynx Creek.—G. Brooke, Inspector; Jackson McCrackin and Willard Rice, Judges. Election at Elliott's house.

Big Bug.—Charles Burger, Inspector; J. A. Anderson and Robert Osborn, Judges. Election at Burger's mill.

Agua Fria Ranch.—M. K. Lutz, Inspector; T. Adams and Wm. Rank, Judges.

Rio Verde.—J. Melvin, Inspector; C. M. Malstin and A. O. Fredericks, Judges. Election at Pioneer's house.

Walnut Grove, including Lower Hassayampa.—A. Gage, Inspector; A. Cullumber and J. White, Judges. Election at Cullumber's house.

Weaver, including Antelope Creek.—Joseph Bertram, Inspector; Clemente Remo and Don Jose, Judges. Election at C. Remo's house.

Wickenburg.—B. F. Howell, Inspector; J. A. Moore and E. Blodgett, Judges. Election at Mentze & Co.'s hotel.

Turkey Creek.—S. Z. Pierce, Inspector; Wm. Denison and A. B. Smith, Judges. Election at Taylor's house.

Agua Caliente.—T. J. Arnold, Inspector; — and —, Judges.

Postle's Ranch.—E. G. Peck, Inspector; J. H. Dickson and Robert Postle, Judges. Election at Postle's house.

Sterling.—J. B. McKinnie, Inspector; A. Brichia and W. S. Little, Judges. Election at Sterling mill.

Vulture Mine.—, Inspector; —, Judges. Walnut Creek.—J. D. Monahan, Inspector; Milton Hadley and E. A. Boblett, Judges. Fort McDowell.—Wm. Hancock, Inspector; N. VanTassel and —, Judges.

Attest: F. G. CHRISTIE, Clerk. By J. M. ROSENBERG, Deputy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OSBORN'S HOTEL. REOPENED.

BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK. ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.

Prescott, Arizona, Aug. 23, 1896.

PINE TREE SALOON.

We have opened a new saloon on Montezuma street, in the old post office building, where we will keep always on hand the choicest liquors, wines and lager beer, and finest cigars that can be had in the market. Also a BAKERY, where good bread, pies, cakes and hot coffee can be had at all hours, day or night. Customers promptly waited upon and kindly received for the ready cash.

G. M. HOLLADAY, ANTONIO VILLASIENTA.

Prescott, Arizona, Aug. 30, 1896.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to Gray & Co., at Prescott are requested to call at the store in Prescott, and settle with J. P. Hargrave, who is authorized to collect for Gray & Co.

GRAY & CO., Prescott.

The People's Candidate

For Delegate to Congress.

COLES BASHFORD.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER.—The friends of Gov. Bashford, learning that his opponents are trying to make capital against him by grossly misrepresenting the history of his acts as Governor of Wisconsin, present the following statement regarding his life and public services, including his administration in Wisconsin, which, so far from being discreditable, is considered by the people of that State to have been alike honest, patriotic, impartial and able.

COLES BASHFORD was born in the State of New York in 1817. He was admitted an Attorney at law in the Supreme Court of that State in 1842, after seven years study in a law office as then required. He immediately entered into a successful practice in Wayne county. In 1846 he was chosen District Attorney of that county, and held the office until the year 1850. In his practice he often encountered Seward and other leading lawyers of the State, and was held in much esteem by all. In 1850 he concluded to emigrate to the West, and chose the new and thirty State of Wisconsin as his home. Here he entered upon the practice of the law, and was considered one of the first lawyers of the State. In 1852 he was elected to the State Senate, although his district was strongly against him politically. In 1854 he was tendered the nomination for Congress, which he declined, preferring a re-election to the State Senate, of which he had become the acknowledged leader. He was re-elected by a majority of 800, although when he first ran he had a majority of only 25.

In 1855 he was nominated for Governor, against Wm. A. Barstow, then Governor, and a very popular man. The State canvassers were friendly to Barstow, and they gave him the certificate of election. Gov. Bashford, believing he had been justly elected, immediately began suit by *quo warranto*, before the Supreme Court of the State, to set aside, on the ground of fraudulent returns, the certificate given to Barstow, and after a severe contest of four months, in which the first legal talent of the State was engaged, a decision was given in his favor, and he was declared the rightful Governor, and duly installed. It was one of the most trying and exciting contests on record. The following article is from the *Cleveland (Ohio) Leader*, a disinterested witness of the trial:

"Our readers cannot but remember the great contest that took place last fall in Wisconsin. Through one of the most gigantic frauds ever attempted to be perpetrated upon the rights of the sovereign people of a State, Barstow usurped the office of Governor, to which he clung until his claims to said office were declared null and void by the Supreme Court. The testimony elicited during the trial unmasked the villany and treacherous designs by which it was attempted to disfranchise the people, and elevate Barstow to the Governorship. A more stupendous crime was never committed, or more signally foiled; for the people were in their majesty, and a just and righteous tribunal ousted a base usurper and gave to Coles Bashford the office to which he was justly entitled, and from which he was deprived for a time through fraud and usurpation. Every attempt that ill-gotten means or devilish ingenuity could suggest was made, to defeat the ends of justice, by Barstowites, and their unprincipled villany was only exceeded by their unscrupulous audacity. But the right triumphed, and after a struggle almost unparalleled in the history of our country, Coles Bashford occupies the Governorial chair, and Barstow left in shame and disgrace."

"The demeanor of Gov. Bashford, through the exciting contest, was worthy of a Cincinnatus. Unmindful of threats—above the contumely and scorn of his assailants—strong in a righteous purpose—unflinching in his demands, and fully aware of the great stake at issue, he went on sternly and boldly, until fraud was unmasked—villany subjected, and the cause of truth, freedom, and the purity of the ballot box triumphed. Never was a man subjected to a severer test, and never was truer mettle or purer character exhibited, and Coles Bashford won not only the plaudits of friends, but the admiration and respect of all honest political opponents."

Gov. Bashford faithfully filled his term of office and at its expiration the following highly complimentary resolution was UNANIMOUSLY adopted by the State Convention of his political friends:

"Resolved.—That the warmest thanks of the people of Wisconsin are due to Governor Coles Bashford for the zeal, energy, ability and perseverance with which he presented to a successful issue, before the Supreme Court of this State, his claim as the legally elected Governor of Wisconsin; that by this act he upheld justice, law, and the Constitution, and vindicated the rights of sovereignty of the people; that we honor him for his administration of the State Government, and that wherever justice triumphs over fraud, and the rights of the people at the ballot box are held sacred, the name of Coles Bashford will be held in grateful and affectionate remembrance and respect."

The following are the comments of the *Wisconsin State Journal*, the leading paper of the State, published at Madison, the capital:

"It would have afforded us pleasure to have seen the name of Gov. Bashford again at the head of our ticket. No name would have lavished the hosts with greater unanimity and enthusiasm than his. He has a strong hold upon the popular heart, as the successful leader and representative of the honest masses of the State, in the conflict of two years ago, which terminated, after a determined and bitter struggle that demanded no ordinary firmness and courage on the part of the man elected as the champion of the people, in the overthrow of the Barstow administration. He was strongly urged by his friends, both before and after the meeting of the Convention, to accept a re-nomination, and a large number of delegates came here with the determination of re-nominating him. In response to these solicitations, however, he felt it his duty, in justice to himself and the demands of his private business, which he had been compelled almost wholly to neglect for the past two years, positively to decline a re-nomination in case the Convention could unite harmoniously upon some other man."

Early in the summer, when the re-election of Gov. Bashford began to be agitated by the press, he desired us to announce that he would not be again a candidate, and only at the urgent request of many of his friends, could he be prevailed upon to withhold that announcement, and to refrain from a positive refusal to accept a re-nomination under any circumstances. He was actuated in this, by an unaffected desire to return to private life and to his business, as a private citizen, which had greatly suffered from unavoidable neglect during his term of office."

He will retire from office, in spite of the calumnies, industriously circulated by his enemies, who supposed that he would be a candidate for re-nomination followed by the cordial respect, esteem and confidence of the great masses of the people, as an upright, independent, and faithful public servant, whose administration has reflected honor upon the State and the people who elected him."

Gov. Bashford's political enemies, fearing he would be a candidate for re-election, notwithstanding he had no thought of it, made every possible attack upon him, and charged him with corruption in the disposition of certain land grants. The matter was brought before the Legislature, and a committee appointed upon it, at a time when Gov. Bashford was in New York. But he instantly returned to Wisconsin and asked an investigation. The committee informed him that there was nothing against him, but made a report from which it might be inferred, although it was not stated, that there was something wrong. And at the next session of the Legislature he presented the following memorial which speaks for itself:

To the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin: Your petitioner respectfully represents, that he has been accused of bribery and corruption, while Governor of the State, in the disposing of the Land Grant to the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company. That during the winter of 1858, while these charges were being investigated by a joint committee of the Legislature, against the others charged therewith, your petitioner was in the city of New York. As soon as he could leave his business there, he proceeded to Madison, for the purpose of submitting to such examination as the Legislature should see fit to make, and present evidence to exonerate him from such charges. He arrived at Madison on the 10th day of March of that year; that during the evening of that day he informed Jas. H. Knowlton, one of the members of that committee, of his wishes and intentions, and requested him to present the same to the consideration of the committee. Within a few days thereafter, your petitioner was informed by Mr. Knowlton that he had presented to the committee your petitioner's request, and that a record or memorandum had been made thereof.

Your petitioner, on the next day after his arrival, authorized the publication in the *Madison State Journal*, of an article, of which the following is an extract, for the purpose of bringing his intentions to the knowledge of the Legislature and the public:

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

upon the popular heart, as the successful leader and representative of the honest masses of the State, in the conflict of two years ago, which terminated, after a determined and bitter struggle that demanded no ordinary firmness and courage on the part of the man elected as the champion of the people, in the overthrow of the Barstow administration. He was strongly urged by his friends, both before and after the meeting of the Convention, to accept a re-nomination, and a large number of delegates came here with the determination of re-nominating him. In response to these solicitations, however, he felt it his duty, in justice to himself and the demands of his private business, which he had been compelled almost wholly to neglect for the past two years, positively to decline a re-nomination in case the Convention could unite harmoniously upon some other man."

Early in the summer, when the re-election of Gov. Bashford began to be agitated by the press, he desired us to announce that he would not be again a candidate, and only at the urgent request of many of his friends, could he be prevailed upon to withhold that announcement, and to refrain from a positive refusal to accept a re-nomination under any circumstances. He was actuated in this, by an unaffected desire to return to private life and to his business, as a private citizen, which had greatly suffered from unavoidable neglect during his term of office."

He will retire from office, in spite of the calumnies, industriously circulated by his enemies, who supposed that he would be a candidate for re-nomination followed by the cordial respect, esteem and confidence of the great masses of the people, as an upright, independent, and faithful public servant, whose administration has reflected honor upon the State and the people who elected him."

Gov. Bashford's political enemies, fearing he would be a candidate for re-election, notwithstanding he had no thought of it, made every possible attack upon him, and charged him with corruption in the disposition of certain land grants. The matter was brought before the Legislature, and a committee appointed upon it, at a time when Gov. Bashford was in New York. But he instantly returned to Wisconsin and asked an investigation. The committee informed him that there was nothing against him, but made a report from which it might be inferred, although it was not stated, that there was something wrong. And at the next session of the Legislature he presented the following memorial which speaks for itself:

To the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin: Your petitioner respectfully represents, that he has been accused of bribery and corruption, while Governor of the State, in the disposing of the Land Grant to the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company. That during the winter of 1858, while these charges were being investigated by a joint committee of the Legislature, against the others charged therewith, your petitioner was in the city of New York. As soon as he could leave his business there, he proceeded to Madison, for the purpose of submitting to such examination as the Legislature should see fit to make, and present evidence to exonerate him from such charges. He arrived at Madison on the 10th day of March of that year; that during the evening of that day he informed Jas. H. Knowlton, one of the members of that committee, of his wishes and intentions, and requested him to present the same to the consideration of the committee. Within a few days thereafter, your petitioner was informed by Mr. Knowlton that he had presented to the committee your petitioner's request, and that a record or memorandum had been made thereof.

Your petitioner, on the next day after his arrival, authorized the publication in the *Madison State Journal*, of an article, of which the following is an extract, for the purpose of bringing his intentions to the knowledge of the Legislature and the public:

Ex-Gov. BASHFORD.—This gentleman arrived in town last evening, and we are authorized to state that he is ready to show to the satisfaction of the public that he is guilty of no corruption in the disposition of the Land Grant; that whatever he may have received, was a voluntary donation after the grant had been fully disposed of, and he was as much surprised as any one at receiving favors from the La Crosse Company, after he had compelled them to submit to all the principles of his veto message. He is prepared to show this, not only by positive testimony, but by a host of facts and circumstances."

Up to the 10th day of April your petitioner has received no reply from the committee as to their intentions in regard to his proposed examination and defence.

On or about that time, your petitioner sought Senator Wheeler, one of the members of that committee, and enquired of him whether his defence and explanations would be allowed by said committee, and was then informed by him, that the committee had had the matter under consideration, and had determined not to examine your petitioner as a witness, or to hear his proposed defence.

Your petitioner thereupon addressed to the chairman of the committee, the following communication in writing:

"Madison, April 12th, 1858. Hon. D. Worthington, Chairman of joint committee of investigation, in regard to charges of corruption in the disposition of Land Grant. Dear Sir:—Over a month ago I was informed, while in the city of New York on business, that it was currently reported, by a portion of the press of this State, that I had left the State for the purpose of avoiding an examination in regard to charges of corruption in the disposition of land grants. At the earliest moment possible, after information reached me that such charges were being made, I repaired to this place, leaving my business in an unsettled condition. I have been, during the whole time since my return, ready to go before your committee, and give them all the information in my possession, and to purge myself of each and every charge of corruption which has been made against me, in relation to, or growing out of, such grant. I am prepared to do this, not only by my own oath, but by other conclusive testimony."

I have not been subpoenaed before your committee, nor have I any information that the committee desire or will entertain such evidence.

It will be necessary that I return to New York at an early day.

I have felt it to be my duty, therefore, to call the attention of the committee to the subject, for the purpose of ascertaining their views and intentions in regard to such examinations.

A reply during the present week would be gratefully received.

Yours very respectfully,

COLES BASHFORD.

To this communication, in which I enquired of the committee whether they desired or would entertain such evidence or defence, and that I must return at an early day to the city of New York, I received the following ambiguous, and what seemed to me under all the circumstances, evasive reply:

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"SENATE CHAMBER, April 13th, 1858. Hon. Coles Bashford: Dear Sir:—Your communication came yesterday morning, and was laid before the committee at their afternoon session."

I am instructed by the committee to request you to communicate in writing the facts to which you will certify if sworn before the committee, the facts to which the witness or witnesses will testify, and the names of such witnesses."

I am very respectfully yours,

D. WORTHINGTON.

Ch' a joint committee of investigation."

To this communication, I replied substantially as follows, under date of April 23d, being two days previous, to my leaving for the city of New York, addressed to the chairman of the committee:

"You inform me, in substance, if I could write out what I would testify to, before the committee you will gratefully take my testimony into consideration."

"It seems to me, that my letter substantially indicates what I would have to testify to, if called as a witness, in order to purge myself of each and every charge of corruption made against me in relation to, or growing out of the land grant."

"It would be labor lost, therefore, to write out my testimony for the amusement of the committee, and as I have other business to attend to, I will forego the luxury of swearing before the committee, and return to the city of New York."

It should be observed here, that it was unknown to your petitioner, except from common rumor and exaggerated reports, what charges had been made against him before said committee, or what evidence had been introduced to sustain them, as the committee were not at liberty to divulge them; nevertheless he was called upon to write out his defence, for the further consideration of the committee."

Your petitioner addressed the committee, as previously stated, for the purpose of procuring from them the privilege of making his defence, or such a refusal as would authorize him to apply to a subsequent Legislature for the investigation therein demanded.

These references have been made with particularity, for the purpose of showing to your honorable body, that your petitioner has not been guilty of negligence in pressing his defence; that he has had no opportunity of meeting his accusers, or of explaining the accusations made against him; and that his request, under the circumstances, for an investigation, is just and reasonable, and not for the purpose of reflecting upon the committee, or of impugning their motives, or of getting up controversies with them."

Your petitioner therefore most respectfully, and earnestly, prays for what he believes every citizen of the State is entitled, under like circumstances—a full, fair, and thorough examination of these charges; and that he may appear in person, or by attorney, and cross-examine the witnesses called by the committee; that your petitioner shall be permitted to give a statement in regard to said charges, on oath, and to present such evidence as he shall deem necessary to his defence."

Your petitioner has regarded it a duty, not only to himself, but to the State, to demand this investigation, and to follow it up until he can procure a hearing, as he has been charged with selling the prerogative of the office of Governor of the State to the highest bidder, and his signature to the La Crosse Land Grant bill, and his certificate that forty miles of said road had been completed in pursuance of said grant, for a consideration; and instead of rushing into newspapers, and denying said charges over his signature, and the signatures of other parties, to bide his time, and demand an investigation of the proper authority—the Legislature of the State—that all the parties that have any knowledge upon the subject might be examined under oath, and their evidence published to the world."

In conclusion, he will repeat what he had stated to the committee in his letter of the 12th of April, 1858, that "he is prepared to purge himself of each and every charge of corruption which has been made against him in relation to, or growing out of such grant. He is prepared to do this not only by his own oath, but by other conclusive testimony."

He therefore asks your honorable body to appoint a committee to make such investigation.

Your petitioner asks for a committee from the House, as none of its members have been connected with the previous investigation.

COLES BASHFORD.

Madison, Feb. 24, 1859.

A committee of the Legislature was appointed to consider and act upon this memorial, consisting of two Democrats and three Republicans. This committee, after a thorough investigation of the charges against Gov. Bashford, unanimously exonerated him from all improper conduct, and closed their report in the following words:

"The Committee, in conclusion, will state, that the evidence in this investigation shows that Gov. Bashford was actuated by good motives in the disposition of the land grant, and in his official acts in regard thereto, we think he is entitled to guard and protect every interest of the State which might be affected by it."

This report was received with hearty approval by the people and the press, throughout the State.

In 1859 Gov. Bashford was requested to become a candidate for Circuit Judge of the tenth Judicial Circuit of the State, the request being signed by nearly all the members of the bar of the circuit. Gov. Bashford's refusal was based upon the fact that his professional practice was much more profitable to him than the Judgeship could be. In 1860 he was strongly urged to become a candidate for Congress, but he still preferred to devote himself to his profession, and no man from the West had more influence there. After the organization of the Territory of Arizona, and the appointment of his brother as Surveyor General, he concluded to come here and identify himself with the Territory. Soon after his arrival Gov. Goodwin, recognizing his legal ability and experience, made him Attorney General, which office he has most creditably filled, travelling from County to County, and attending to all the duties of the office with care and success. He was chosen by Pima county a member of the Council of the first Legislature, and as the President thereof, rendered excellent service in the important legislation, including the adoption of the Code, of that body."

He is now, without solicitation or expectation, the UNANIMOUS nominee of a convention of upwards of an hundred citizens of Pima county, and will receive the solid vote of that county, irrespective of party. He is recommended to the people of the whole Territory, as an upright, experienced, able, active and influential man, who will faithfully, vigorously and successfully advance the best interests of the whole Territory at the National Capital, and who is the right man to send there at this time.

WM. B. LAKE, Rooms 7 and 8, Government House, N. W. corner of Washington and Sanson streets, is the authorized agent of the ARIZONA MINER in San Francisco. Subscriptions and advertisements left with him will receive immediate attention.